

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. By carrier. By mail. Daily and Sunday. Daily without Sunday. Evening and Sunday. Evening without Sunday. Sunday Bee only.

REMITTANCE. Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only two-cent stamps received in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and eastern exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES. Omaha-The Bee Building. South Omaha-215 N. street. Council Bluffs-14 North Main street.

JULY CIRCULATION. 52,328

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of July, 1914, was 52,328.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Abate not the battle on the flies till the last deadly enemy is gone.

No one has any doubt which camp Turkey will land in if it gets into the fray.

Those moratoriums must be made of very elastic material to permit of repeated stretching.

Seeing Paris by airship is becoming altogether too common to be popular with the inhabitants.

Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the United States, is a pretty good publicity agent all by himself.

If more aviators are needed the kaiser might recruit from Omaha's justly celebrated base ball team's pitching staff.

Having so recently emerged from the Mexico imbroglio, Texas refuses to get "hot up" over this little skirmish over in Europe.

"Quo vadis, Progressive?" asks the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which, translated, means, "What are your terminal facilities?"

Forty-four years ago today the French emperor, Napoleon III, became a prisoner of war as a trophy of the German victory at Sedan.

If all the contending armies are saying of each other is true, someone should protest against Sherman's definition of war in behalf of hell.

"There are no circumstances that I can see that call for my political activity," says W. R. Hearst. Mr. Hearst's eyesight for once seems to be absolutely perfect.

The Russians may develop some brilliant new leaders, but probably none more skilled in the art of retreating than old Kuropatkin proved to be ten years ago.

Any dislocated European royalty looking for a really safe place of abode will be freely welcomed to the United States on the same terms as their humblest subjects.

Someone tells us that the democratic nominee for governor in Nebraska is "not violent and vituperative." Is it possible this is to be construed as alluding to someone?

Our "Met" is to stump the state of Maine for the democratic congressional ticket. Here's hoping he makes at least as good a showing there as he did for himself here in Nebraska.

If the Germans had run across Louvain back in the fourteenth century they might have taken a city of 200,000 population instead of about 30,000, for it was then a great metropolis.

Paraphrasing the words of a great epigrammatist, we might observe in view of what has gone on in Europe that treaties are good, and only so when backed by superior military forces.

Mr. J. J. Duvonay of the police force was married to Miss Deborah Shea at St. Philomena's. In the evening a reception was given at the residence of the young couple on North Tenth street, the entire police force attending. The members of the force made the young couple a present of a beautiful stove.

Many people ask why Farnam street is not sprinkled until the cracks are filled with the sand. A little patience and a pair of goggles will overcome all.

A ball game between the nine of the First National and Nebraska National banks resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 14 to 8. Harry Marford of the Nebraska National distinguished himself by a long line throw from center field to the grand stand, which let the opponents get five runs.

Mr. Davis proved himself the mascot of the First National by very lucky hits.

F. W. Stedman of the Union Pacific headquarters and his wife returned from a jaunt through Colorado.

W. J. Bronck left for St. Louis to attend a meeting of the Missouri River commission.

Fire Chief Butler and several of the boys have been busy engaged in the new building at Eleventh and Decatur, to be known when finished as Engine House No. 4.



Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

Mr. J. J. Duvonay of the police force was married to Miss Deborah Shea at St. Philomena's. In the evening a reception was given at the residence of the young couple on North Tenth street, the entire police force attending. The members of the force made the young couple a present of a beautiful stove.

The Protest Against Ship Purchase.

The United States might avoid friction and meet the objection raised to the purchase of ships from Germany by adopting the allies' proposal of distributing its purchases among as many of the warring nations as have vessels for sale, but their objection, nevertheless, would still be not well founded. For it rests on the assumption that the money paid for the German ships would be in the nature of a loan to a belligerent, which would be true only if the German government owned the ships and got the proceeds. But where private citizens sell us ships, we would be paying our money to them without any more control over the money afterward than we have over that paid to buy back our own securities from foreign holders.

It seems to us, therefore, that the objection to our government's plan of thus rehabilitating its merchant marine lies wholly outside of the point raised by England, France and Russia, in their manifestation of displeasure at our project, which, as Secretary Bryan says, has not yet reached the stage of actual purchase. The United States' earnest desire is to avoid offense to any of the belligerents, but at the same time we have rights and must not be censured for asserting them so long as we also observe the rights of others.

A Red Cross Suggestion.

From a copy of the Paris edition of the New York Herald sent us by a fellow townsman, who was one of the marooned tourists abroad, we copy the following item:

To aid the French Red Cross societies a special postage stamp, costing 15 centimes, instead of the ordinary 10-centime stamp, is to be issued. The profit derived from the extra 5 centimes will be shared among the Red Cross societies. The stamp will bear a surcharge of 5 centimes and a red cross.

This strikes us as a mighty good plan for raising Red Cross funds which could well be copied in this country. Let congress immediately authorize the Postoffice department to place on sale at every postoffice in the country a stamp with a Red Cross coupon attached, for which the sale price will include an additional cent to be turned into the Red Cross treasury. The purchase of the stamps at the higher price should be, of course, entirely optional, and the present postage stamps continue available for all the purposes for which they are now used.

Relieve for Railroads.

If congress acquiesces—as it doubtless will be glad to do—in the president's expressed willingness to drop the railroad securities bill for the session with the hope that it might be unfair to expect the railroads to adjust their plans to the vagaries of present financial conditions, it may be taken as a relieve for the roads, of which they ought to make the most. The measure, once dropped may not be brought up soon again if the railroads do nothing to provoke it.

Neither the president, congress nor the public desires to hamper the railroads—the only aim is a proper safeguarding against such practices as originally called for restrictive legislation. This much seems clear, and greatly to the advantage of the railroads at this time, that, while the New Haven mess has a good deal to do with intensifying the demand for governmental monitoring, under its new management it seems to be stressing the business of railroad-ing instead of wildcat financing. One thing is certain, business of all kinds needs the best chance it can safely be given to meet the perplexities that have suddenly confronted us.

Short Ballot Will Abolish Party Circle.

There are lots of telling arguments for the short ballot, but none stronger than the promise that when the long ballot goes the party circle will soon go, too.

The only thing that has kept the party circle on the official ballot in Nebraska up to this time has been its confusing length, giving us a choice only between a single cross mark for the straight ticket and complete disfranchisement of the large body of the voters.

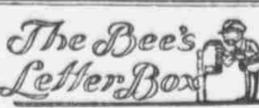
What Nebraska should have, and would have had for many years, is something akin to the so-called Massachusetts ballot, listing the candidates for the different offices merely by name and political affiliation, but counting no votes for them except according to the mark set opposite. We used to vote for eagles and elephants and stars, making real headway when the party designation was substituted, but we will be voting for men rather than trade marks only when the party circle is taken off the ballot.

Congress Lost in the Shuffle.

The clamor for the transaction of public business out in the open, for the abolition of the old star chamber session of congress, voiced in "The New Freedom's" demand, "Let There Be Light," is silenced for the moment by the more sonorous voice of war, and the circumstance is not without its touch of irony.

Who knows or cares what is going on in congress? There is just one story of the day at present—war. Everything else is submerged in that. Only a hint of other activities now and then filters through to the public. The demand for light on the doings of our congress has been automatically answered. Congress is lost in the shuffle. By resort to the grim pages of that decorous and veracious palladium of political pap, the Congressional Record, one may, if blessed with much patience and the faculty for extracting morsels of information from a mass of words, gather a somewhat incoherent idea of what is going on in the halls of congress at this time. Otherwise he may have to bide his time and trust to his honorable representatives, who persist for some vague reason, in staying on the job.

The German universities want it known that they are still open to students from all neutral countries. If our German friends would open the doors of their war colleges we might send the whole body of our West Point cadets over there.



Brief contributions on timely topics invited. The Bee assumes no responsibility for opinions of correspondents. All letters subject to condensation by editor.

Vaccination.

OMAHA, Sept. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: Will you kindly give me space to congratulate our mail carriers on the stand they have taken recently towards vaccination?

It proves that those men are too enlightened to blindly and meekly submit to such a dangerous and barbaric delusion denounced by the greatest men in the medical profession.

The best protection against smallpox and all other diseases is clean living. Keep your body clean inside and outside, with pure water, pure plain, well balanced foods, containing all the elements our system requires in proper proportion.

Eat now and only when you are hungry and not more than required to remain strong.

Nothing Less Than Feudish.

BAYARD, Neb., Sept. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: A writer in The Bee's Letter Box who is afraid to sign his name says, "Here's Hoping that Germany Wins." Will you permit an American-born citizen to say, "Here's hoping that the kaiser, the war god of the whole earth, is crushed so completely and decisively that he will never again have any voice in the councils of nations." If Germany should win it would mean that the war god would go on with renewed extravagance and still further impoverish his subjects to build up his army and navy in order to maintain a brutal supremacy by force of arms, if Germany is utterly defeated it means disarmament, and world's peace. The present appalling slaughter of men, women and children which the kaiser has so wantonly precipitated is nothing less than feudish.

J. F. WEYBRIGHT.

Letters from a Political Heathen

MEXICO. SOMEWHERE, Sept. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: Yes, the French occupation of Mexico was a part of the slaveholder's rebellion. The last battle of our civil war was fought at Queretaro, Mex., on May 18, 1867, where Gen. Maximilian General Escobedo captured Maximilian of Hapsburg and his army. Had there been no accession there would have been no occupation.

The Californian copperhead (Dr. Gwin, ex-United States senator) was imprisoned for disloyalty, after the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Gwin and Judge Terry, with others were trying to induce California and Oregon to secede and found the Pacific republic. At the failure of this, Terry entered the Confederate army. At his release, Gwin went over to Mexico and tried to plant a colony in Sonora. The proposition of Lincoln to assume the debt of Mexico and take security on Sonora—mentioned in the previous letter—may have had for one of its objects the checkmating of Gwin's colony scheme. Gwin trotted back and forth between Mexico City and the Tuquerries for a period, but his colony scheme fell through. Notwithstanding he had forfeited his American citizenship by accepting a title of nobility—duke of Sonora—from Mexico, he was back in California in 1876, howling for Tilden and reform. After Appomattox, the scientist, Maury (a Virginian), the dress-parade soldier Sterling Price and John Rankin, who went over to Maximilian, on the promise of lands and pensions, in lieu of their lost slaves.

Now we come to the hiatus of Diaz' reign. In 1890, Madero offered himself as a candidate in opposition to Diaz. Madero was a Portuguese by race, whose family had settled in Mexico before his birth, and had distinguished themselves for grasping more exacting than the average of the shlylock of fiction. Madero was defeated for president. Following the rule of Latin-America, he fled the country and made San Antonio, Tex., the base of a revolution against Diaz. The dissatisfaction with Diaz appears to have been general. We are not discussing him. Reading the handwriting on the wall, Diaz resigned his office and left Mexico.

Whatever may be said pro or con Diaz, Madero was nothing but an empty demagogue who knew how to make money, but that that faculty does not call for the highest order of ability is especially true in Mexico. At the election Madero was opposed by Reyes. Madero by making pledges he knew he could not fulfill, secured his own election.

The crying evil in Mexico is the land question. Settle that and you settle Mexico. The discontented peons, without homes, are like the Romans of the age of Marius. They are ready to follow the leader who pays the highest wages. Their attachment is to the standard of their leader and not to the soil of their country. Contrast Mexico with Belgium and Serbia. Belgium has a population of 622 to the square mile, yet 90 per cent of its rural male adults own the land they work. Serbia has only 144 to the square mile, but a similar condition exists as to land ownership. In such countries you find real patriotism. The peons an equal distribution of land. He knew he could not keep the promise and he did not intend to keep it. The keeping of this promise would have involved a political, social and industrial upheaval, like the French revolution—the abolition of the Mexican constitution under which Madero was seeking an election. Furthermore, a large part of the land was owned by foreigners. Any interference with their rights would have involved Mexico in a foreign war. The single tax theory—that chimera popularized by Henry George—would have resulted in nothing but government ownership, the condition that existed under the Brehon laws of Ireland.

Madero secured his office under a false pretense. Like some American politicians, he did not carry out his platform pledges. Eminent respectability excuses him of subsidizing the ruffian Zapata in order to lower the price of sugar plus a foreign war. The single tax theory—that chimera popularized by Henry George—would have resulted in nothing but government ownership, the condition that existed under the Brehon laws of Ireland.

Madero secured his office under a false pretense. Like some American politicians, he did not carry out his platform pledges. Eminent respectability excuses him of subsidizing the ruffian Zapata in order to lower the price of sugar plus a foreign war. The single tax theory—that chimera popularized by Henry George—would have resulted in nothing but government ownership, the condition that existed under the Brehon laws of Ireland.

Reforming the Boarders.

The boarding-house had changed hands and the regular boarders were changing some of their habits to suit the aggressive new landlord. The sword had fallen rather promiscuously during the pruning of bad habits, but they were all amused when it struck the haughty young professor. Sitting with his head bowed gracefully on his shapely hand it was his custom to pay no attention to the things that were passed around the breakfast table.

The landlady brought in a plate of hot biscuits and held them in front of him. He did not look up. She jogged his elbow, and looking up, he said, loftily: "I do not care to be disturbed when meditating."

The regular boarders stopped eating, waiting her reply. She stared at him for a second, then said, decidedly: "Hereafter you do your meditating somewhere else. I want these biscuits at 7."—Indianapolis News.

Hidden Virtues.

Appropos of the discussion on George W. Perkins and the Harvester trust, Representative Quinn said: "If George W. is to be believed, his trust is of a goodness such as is scarcely seen on the poor earth of ours. The trust, like old Wash White, undoubtedly has hidden virtues."

"Old Washington White and young Calhoun Clay entered, you know, a dancing competition. But age was against Wash, and his boots, a pair of cowhides six or seven sizes too large, were against him, too. The prize was awarded to the younger man."

How Paris is Fortified

By J. B. Gaudreau Army and Navy Journal.

The desperate chaos which Germany has taken in seizing Belgium territory in an effort to make that one of its lines of advance into France, is emphasized by a description of the great network of fortifications which France has constructed in the last forty years to protect the eastern side of the republic, especially the direct line from the Rhine to Paris. This line of forts was built by the French against the launching of 1,000,000 men by the Germans on the French frontier within a fortnight after the declaration of war, while behind this huge force would be pouring the millions of the second reserve and the landwehr. It is to break this armed human tide that the French on the morrow of the 190 war began this series of "camps retranches," which run almost the whole length of the frontier. At Verdun there are twelve detached forts forming a perimeter of about twenty-five miles. At Toul there is the same number of forts, giving a perimeter of about twenty-eight miles. At Epinal the nine forts give a perimeter of twenty-six miles, while at Belfort the ten forts give a perimeter of about twenty-two miles.

The "places fortes" of Verdun and Toul are joined by seven forts, and Epinal and Belfort by six. Between Toul and Epinal an undefined gap has purposely been left, and it is in this area that the French general staff would most welcome an attack by the Germans. In order to entice them that way the ancient and beautiful city of Nancy has been left unprotected at the entrance of the opening. These great forts are modern in every way. The efficiency of the twenty or thirty siege guns which form the armament of most of them is increased by the high positions they generally occupy. They are kept on a war footing and abundantly supplied with food and ammunition. What their influence on warfare would be he can easily be guessed from the very heavy price the Japanese had to pay in the lives of their soldiers at Port Arthur.

In 1870, despite the scandalous unpreparedness and gross incompetency on the part of the imperial authorities, the very poorly organized defenses of that time delayed considerably the progress of the Germans. Belfort, under the lion-hearted Colonel Denfert-Rochereau, opposed a superb resistance to the invaders. Though it received more than 40,000 German heavy shells, it was still flying the tricolor at the conclusion of the hostilities. Similarly the low-lying forts of Paris defied all the efforts of the 200,000 men of the Prussian army. With the range and rate of fire of modern artillery and their ever-improving system of defense the French frontier line of forts would require to be taken a tremendous and prolonged effort on the part of the enemy. They should delay the German advance for a considerable time. But if the Germans should submerge the Verdun-Belfort barrier, their advance would be stopped again by a second line of very strong defenses, all of which would have to be captured or screened before the march forward could be resumed. These are the "camps retranches" (intrenched camps) of Laon-Le Fere-Solons on woody heights, with fifteen forts and a periphery of forty-three miles; Rheims, eleven forts, thirty-five miles; Langres, twelve forts, thirty-two miles; Dijon, eight forts, twenty-eight miles; and Besancon, fourteen forts, thirty-one miles.

All these "places fortes" are designed to act as points d'appui d'appui to the French armies retreating on Paris, and they would not be abandoned without tremendous battles. Besancon is commonly reputed to be the strongest fort in Europe, considering both natural and artificial advantages. But admitting that the Germans should manage to break through this second cordon of forts, they would still have the twenty-seven forts encircling Paris, forming a perimeter of seventy-four miles, and beyond the power of even 1,000,000 men to besiege effectively. Even in case the German army should enter France by way of Belgium the difficulties in the way of the invader would not be materially diminished, as the camps retranches on the Belgium frontier (Maubeuge-Lille, recently resumed and enlarged) would first have to be overcome before the Laon-Le Fere obstacle on the northern road to Paris could be attacked. The Teutonic authorities have hoped that these camps, by absorbing a considerable personnel, would weaken and paralyze the French army, but such will not be the case, as "guerre de mouvement" and bold offensive tactics are more than ever the official doctrine of the conseil superieure de la guerre (the superior war council).

"After the war, when Grant was serving his first term as president, a delegation of Missourians visited the White House to urge the appointment of a St. Louis man for collector of internal revenue, the most lucrative position in the state. Grant listened to the arguments and looked over the petition presented. Then he scratched his head and remarked: "Isn't there an old fellow out there by the name of Long, who used to be a judge of the county court?"

"Nobody in the delegation could recall Long, but Grant told them to go back and find out. Some time later he was told that Judge Long was still living in the county, but was not conscious.

"Get up a petition for him," advised the president, "and I will appoint him internal revenue collector."

"The friends of Long lost no time in presenting the requested petition, and the old judge was appointed.

"Grant had never forgotten the favor done him when he was less prosperous."—Washington Post.

Twice Told Tales

One on General Grant.

"General Grant's most pronounced characteristic, perhaps, was his reward of the friends who had stood by him in his early days," said Colonel S. A. Holmes of St. Lewis. "While Grant was doing the best he could after he had quit the army and was down and out, he wanted to get the job of county surveyor of St. Louis county. This job was in the keeping of the three county judges, and Grant could get only one of them to vote for him, so he didn't get the place, which was a mighty good thing for the nation, as events afterward proved.

"After the war, when Grant was serving his first term as president, a delegation of Missourians visited the White House to urge the appointment of a St. Louis man for collector of internal revenue, the most lucrative position in the state. Grant listened to the arguments and looked over the petition presented. Then he scratched his head and remarked: "Isn't there an old fellow out there by the name of Long, who used to be a judge of the county court?"

"Nobody in the delegation could recall Long, but Grant told them to go back and find out. Some time later he was told that Judge Long was still living in the county, but was not conscious.

"Get up a petition for him," advised the president, "and I will appoint him internal revenue collector."

"The friends of Long lost no time in presenting the requested petition, and the old judge was appointed.

"Grant had never forgotten the favor done him when he was less prosperous."—Washington Post.

Reforming the Boarders.

The boarding-house had changed hands and the regular boarders were changing some of their habits to suit the aggressive new landlord. The sword had fallen rather promiscuously during the pruning of bad habits, but they were all amused when it struck the haughty young professor. Sitting with his head bowed gracefully on his shapely hand it was his custom to pay no attention to the things that were passed around the breakfast table.

The landlady brought in a plate of hot biscuits and held them in front of him. He did not look up. She jogged his elbow, and looking up, he said, loftily: "I do not care to be disturbed when meditating."

The regular boarders stopped eating, waiting her reply. She stared at him for a second, then said, decidedly: "Hereafter you do your meditating somewhere else. I want these biscuits at 7."—Indianapolis News.

Hidden Virtues.

Appropos of the discussion on George W. Perkins and the Harvester trust, Representative Quinn said: "If George W. is to be believed, his trust is of a goodness such as is scarcely seen on the poor earth of ours. The trust, like old Wash White, undoubtedly has hidden virtues."

"Old Washington White and young Calhoun Clay entered, you know, a dancing competition. But age was against Wash, and his boots, a pair of cowhides six or seven sizes too large, were against him, too. The prize was awarded to the younger man."

Ultimate Consumer

Washington Herald: Why should the price of rubber go up? They don't grow any rubber over there where the war is.

Washington Star: A speculator who gambles on the hunger of a community is entitled to scant esteem, whatever his technical rights in a transaction may be.

Detroit Free Press: A scarcity of saildines is threatened as a result of the war. Mother's problem of what to get for a hurried supper for father is going to be more difficult.

Brooklyn Eagle: Our little sister, Cuba, hopes to wear diamonds before sugar stops going up. Meanwhile our babies are going without candy, and Cuba manifests not the slightest sympathy.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Attorney General McReynolds is not going to prosecute the food trusts. He evidently believes that the gentle hand of moral suasion will be more potent in reducing prices than the strong arm of the law.

Washington Star: New York theater managers are putting three or four musical comedy stars into one company. The effort to give the ultimate consumer something for his money should be imitated in more serious branches of commerce.

WITH THE HUMORISTS.

"Opportunity really knocks at many a door. Then why don't more of us succeed better?"

"The trouble is that opportunity wants us to go to work."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"They were married kneeling on a cushion stuffed with their love letters. I should think such a cushion would be full of angles."—Kansas City Journal.

"Do you think you have sufficient counsel for my boy?"

"Yes, we have a spread-eagle orator. A pitiful pawn of Vienna. Of Kaiser, of king or of czar. He is pushed to the pit of Gehenna. To the side of the Great Abattoir. He goes as the willing denier. As the infinite, travelling cry. Of Peace to be born from his trial—The poor little guy!"

The Peace of the pure consumption. Foretold in the acres before. When nation shall strive not with nation. Nor shall they learn war any more. But, Jesus!—the carnion faces. That glare at the pestilent sky. And the trench at the foot of the glacis—The poor little guy!"

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON. In New York Sun.

Only Fifteen Days of Low One-Way Fares to Pacific Coast

September 24th to October 8th

If you expect to go to California during this brief period of low rates you should arrange early for your accommodations in the Burlington's Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to Los Angeles and San Francisco, via Denver, through Scenic Colorado and Salt Lake by day light.

\$30.00 To PACIFIC COAST

Personally Conducted Tourist Sleeper Parties—known throughout the country for 22 years as a conspicuous and effective factor in the Burlington's California service.

VIA Salt Lake Route 4:10 p. m. from Omaha: Through tourist sleepers every day to Los Angeles, by daylight through Denver, Scenic Colorado and Salt Lake City. Personally Conducted Wednesdays and Saturdays.

VIA Western Pacific 4:10 p. m. from Omaha. Through tourist sleepers to San Francisco via Scenic Colorado and Feather River Canyon.—Personally Conducted Wednesdays and Fridays.

VIA Southern Pacific 4:10 p. m. from Omaha: Through tourist sleepers to Los Angeles, by daylight through Denver, Scenic Colorado, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Coast Line.—Personally Conducted Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Daily Through Trains to the Pacific Coast Over the Direct Northwest Line via Billings, Montana.

The 1914 autumn movement to California will be large, owing to the San Diego and San Francisco expositions during 1915. Let us ticket you in Burlington Through Sleepers.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 1502 FARNAM Tel. D. 1238 and D. 3580.



America's and Europe's Use of the Telephone

The city of Chicago has more telephones than the entire country of France, Omaha more than all of Spain, Minneapolis and St. Paul more than all Italy, and Des Moines more than Greece and Portugal combined.

Wherever government ownership of telephones has been tried the rates are higher and the service poorer, and the number of telephones, per capita, lower, than under private ownership in America.

Here is the record of government ownership in five leading countries of Europe, and that of private ownership in America:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Operated by, Telephones per 100 Population. Rows include United States, Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, France, Austria.

NEBRASKA TELEPHONE COMPANY